NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

THE PITTSBURGH DELUGE. THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

NO TRUSTWORTHY ESTIMATE OBTAINABLE-TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN LIVES PROBABLY LOST-THE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT \$800,000.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.-No trustworthy estimate of the loss of life or damage to property by the flood of Sunday can be made from the confused and conflicting reports received up to this time. About 116 bodies have been recovered, and it is stated that 100 more persons Reporters who have traveled ever the districts devastated by the storm say that not less than 215 lives were lost, and others state the number, with confidence, at 219. There is absolutely no means of estimating the value of property de stroyed, but a rough estimate places it at \$800,000, which is probably in excess of the real figures.

THE BEGINNING AND PROGRESS OF THE FLOOD.

THE FIRST REPORTS SHORT OF THE WHOLE TRUTH -THE EXTENT OF THE DISASTER NOT FULLY COMPREHENDED YET-A DESCRIPTION OF THE GORGE THROUGH WHICH THE TORRENT POURED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PITTSBURGH, July 28 .- Although the news of the terrible calamity which visited Allegheny City on Sunday night reached Pittsburgh with the proverbial speed of evil tidings, unlike such news generally, it fell short of rather than beyond the truth. It was soon known that certain streets had been flooded, that several lives had been lost, and that much property had been destroyed or impaired in value; but it was not until the next day that the extent and nature of the disaster were at all comprehended, and even now the former is not fully determined. There was a hard rain in Pittsburgh on Sunday, and on the evening of that day the streets were flooded, but no more than they have been before, and not enough to excite the apprehensions of any but the closest observers. Nor was there in Allegheny City any alarming premonition of the deluge : but a few miles northward one of those water-spouts of which everybody has heard, but which so few have seen, descended in fearful reality. The clouds discharged their contents in one vast sheet upon the range of hills overlooking the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and wearing deep gullies in the steep hillsides, found in the valley a natural channel resembling in many points the narrow gorge down which swept only a few weeks ago the flood from Mill River dam on its way to Williamsburg.

In this instance the gorge lies between what seems to be known as Troy, and Butcher Run Hills. In it, as it approaches the city, were two narrow streamlets, heretofore so harmless that they have not even been bridged, and which the streets hitherto crossed or followed without danger of overflow. Indeed, the names Spring Garden Run, and Butcher's Run have been applied more to the streets than to the jusignificant streamlets which run in the same direction. Wood's Run was, perhaps, larger than the others, but it was never considered a stream of either dignity or power. But, swellen by the contributions from the hilltops on Sunday evening, they all expanded into terrents of fearful width, speed, and strength. Butcher's Run first manifested its dangerous tendency near the house of Mr. Frank Metz, about 2| miles from Ohio-st., and immediately afterward it struck and dashed to pieces a new frame building in which lived the family of a Mr. Mattern. Then gathering new strength as it ran, it burst upon Mr. Remkept's house and swept it away with the lives of four of its inmates, Mr. Remkept and his three small children.

A considerable distance further on Madison-ave. and East-st. come together, and the stream, dividing. ran down each, with depth and width enough to flood all the cellars, and with strength enough to lift houses from their foundations and either dash them to fragments or carry them bodily far from their original location. Meantime men, women, and children were drowned as the water reached them, and every dumb animal in the path of the torrent | walked down the avenue but a short distance, and shared the same fate. East-st. lost six or seven speedily the water rose around them until they houses with their contents, but Madison-ave, became the bed of the new river, and wrought the greatest destruction. The pavement and soil of the avenue were scooped out to aldepth of about 15 feet, while the houses were either flooded, everthrown, or wrecked-but many of the people unaccountably escaped—until Vista-st. was reached by the flood. Below this, Butcher's and Spring Garden Runs flow together and go on toward the Allegheny, and in this vicinity, to judge from the disordered and shapeless mass of debris, the greatest damage to property was done, although much of the debris here to be seen was probably brought down from above. The local papers state that here also was the greatest loss of life.

I have not traced the career of the Spring Garden Run because, although the incidents were different, it rose in the same manner, and its course and general results were about the same. The track of each stream was marked by terror and devastation, and as they came together devastation seemed to reach its climax. Many occupants of houses struck by the flood escaped by fleeing to the second stories, or getting on the roofs; but if the house went to pieces, or fell over, the fate of these fugitives was no better than that of those who were drowned on the ground floor, or while blindly rushing into the street for safety. The flooding of Wood's Run produced the same general results described above. The course of this torrent was a mile long, beginning at the inaction of Western-ave, and the Beaver-road and ending only at the river, which is about a mile be low. There was not, however, great destruction of life in the region thus flooded, probably because it was sparsely settled; still, many perished. Here, as elsewhere, men, women, and children are gathered to mourn their dead or to rake over the wreck in the vain search for property destroyed or swept forever beyond their reach.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD. THOUSANDS OF SIGHT SEERS AT THE SCENE OF DE-VASTATION-A STRONG MILITARY GUARD AROUND THE RUINS-FEW ADDITIONAL BODIES FOUND-

ONLY ONE INQUEST HELD. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.-To-day, as yesterday, thousands of persons from Pittsburgh and vicinity and many from abroad visited the scene of the disaster m Allegheny City. All of the flood-plowed streets were crowded wherever the guards did not keep the people back, and on the high hills on either side were groups of those who, unable to get nearer, seem satisfied with a bird's-eye view of the scenes of wreck and ruin. The street cars were so thronged that in some instances double teams were necessary for the ascent of the steep grades, and ail kinds of vehicles were pressed into service for the accommodation of sight-seers. Early in the morning it became necessary to call out the military in order to assist the worn-out police in keeping order restraining the crowd from interfering with the working party, and guarding the little bits of property waiting to be claimed by its owners. Details were made from five companies, about 100 men in all, and the command thus formed went on duty under command of Brig.-Gen. C. R. Miller and Col.

but under military protection work was begun with dispatch and carried on with expedition. One gang of men was busily engaged in removing coming offensive; ethers, again, questly pursued the | depris and securing the bodies of the dead. He did not | Mr. Noedham.

Hill. But for the efforts of this detachment of

militia slow progress would have been made in the

search for bodies and the reclamation of property;

search for the remains of human victims, and scores of men, women, and children worked in the cellars of their former houses or pulled apart the drifted rubbish in quest of anything belonging to them that, by chance, might have escaped the fury of the waters. There were many reports that more bodies had been found, but in nearly every case they proved unfounded. Two, however, were taken from the ruins early in the morning. One was the corpse of John Schepper, age 6 years, and the other was that of a child not yet identified. As the bodies are taken out they are sent to an undertaker's establishment, where they may be identified and claimed by friends, and the fact of the finding is reported

without delay to the Coroner and the health officers. The cause of death is so evidently beyond human instrumentality that it has been thought best to hold but one inquest, and the verdict in that, 'found drowned," will suffice in every case. The wisdom of this course seems to be generally ad-

SAD SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

WHOLE FAMILIES SWEPT AWAY WITH THEIR HOUSES -HAIR BREADTH ESCAPES FROM DEATH-THIR-TEEN LIVES SAVED BY THREE MEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PITTSBURGH, July 28.-Incidents without number continue to pour in upon the reporters, but there is a mournful monotony about them. Nearly all tell the story of whole families swept away; too few of after the flood came. The bodies of the Fuch family have been found buried under the mass of rubbish which was formerly their hou. The family consisted of Mr. John Fuchs, his wife and child, and Joseph Fuchs, a brother of John. They seem to have been killed by the falling of timbers, their house being crushed by the onslaught of the water. A Mr. Leopold, with his wife and four children, lived in a frame house with stone foundations, on Church alley. When struck it was upset, and Leopold alone escaped. Besides Mrs. Leopold and her little ones, four other children were in this house at the time, so that nine persons found in it their tombs.

Mrs. Zamen and her daughter, Mrs. John Hoerr, with her twin children, only a few days old, and a nurse, were in a house which was thrown over against another building. The sick room was half filled with water and its occupants were almost submerged in the lower corner; but they remained in the room four hours, when they were rescued by some gallant members of the Duquesne Boat Club. One of the twins has since died and the other is seriously ill. Another family climbed to the roof of their house, but had hardly done so when the house toppled over and they were only saved by falling on the side of a dormer window and clinging there for dear life.

Mr. Benjamin Frew resides on Butcher's Run, just beyond the tell gate. He and his wife and family were in the sitting-room when the storm began. The rain began to fall in torrents, or, as Mr. Frew says, to "pour down." Mrs. Frew said to her husband : See, the water is coming in under the door." Then Mr. Frew went to the door and opened it, and in a moment the room in which they were sitting was flooded to a depth of four feet. "Wife, there is trouble," said Mr. Frew, "get the children, and let us try and save our lives." They immediately got their children together, wrapping the baby in a bed quilt, and began to wade across the road in front of their premises toward the house of a Mr. Young, who lived opposite on the hillside. Mrs. Frew, who had the baby in her arms, was almost exhausted when she caught hold of the rain barrel beneath the porch of Young's house. The Young family heard her scream, however, and saved her just in time, while at the same moment the father, with the other children, clambered up the steps leading to the

Mr. Charles Rende's house is situated on a corner of Madison-ave., just removed from the scene of devastation. On Sunday night he was sitting with his wife and family, when he heard the sudden roaring of the waters. He left his home and summoned his neighbors, Ed. Redenbach and Nick Pyle. They found themselves walking waist deep in the flood. Then the magnitude of the flood caused them to think not only of saving themselves but their neighbors. They secured ropes and lines, and by almost superhuman efforts, the gentlemen named saved no loss than thirteen lives.

At a point on Butcher's Run, about one mile out from Vista-st., a number of men are digging in the ruins of a demolished house for the bodies of four missing children, named Reslert. They were swept away with a shanty from the base of the hill and have not been heard of since.

At an undertaker's in Allegheny City there were some strange sights. Fourteen dead bodies were here laid out awaiting recognition. The door was surrounded by curious spectators, but none except those who claimed to have relatives missing we admitted into the presence of the dead. A young girl was standing by a tmy coffin weeping bitterly. Her's was indeed a hard case. The chift in coffin was one of a happy family, of which the mourner was now the only living representative. Had she been at home on Sunday evening she, too, in all probability, would have been among the dead. The family consisted of Jos. Schnepper_the father, age about 50 years: his wife Louisa, age 45 Mary, age 13; Lizzie, 10; Joe, 6; John, 4; Louisa, years. Mina, who told us the sad tald, is a bright girl, 16 years of age, and fully appreciates her sad lot. The funeral took place at noon under the auspices of the Allegheny Committee.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUF-FERERS.

A LARGE MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE SISTER CITIES-A LARGE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE ON THE SPOT-COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO SOLICIT ALL-MILITIA DETAILED TO GUARD THE

PITTSBURGH, July 28.-In response to a call ssued yesterday by Mayor Floming, there was a large attendance of citizens of both Pittsburgh and Alleghenv in the Select Council Chamber last night, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the relief of the sufferers by the great flood of Sunday. Shortly before s o'clock, the Mayor called the meeting to order, and he was elected permanent Chairman. Mesers. Arratt and Graham were appointed Secretaries. Mayor Fieming then gave a brief history of the damage done by the flood, and the great suffering of the people, and asked that speedy action be taken toward amenorating the condition of hundreds of their fellow-citizens who had been left destitute. During the day, he said, he had de miled police, and guarded the injured property as much as possible, and had been ably seconded by the Stree Committee; but there were still greater things to be done in this sad state of affairs. Money was needed. and he felt assured, from the interest manifested at the meeting, that it would be forthcoming.

Mr. John A. Myler suggested that the Mayor, or Police Commissioners, he requested to secure a lot of special police, that they might go on duty at once in aiding those in distress, cleaning out the thoroughfares, and rendering such other help to the sufferers as the occasion might require.

The Mayor stated that he had taken upon himself the authority to place several gangs of laborers at work, and he feit assured that the money would be forthcoming to pay them. Five hundred, he thought, should be

Mr. John Slagle thought that the meeting was getting too talkative. He agreed justs Mr. Myler that extra policemen should be secured at once and go to work. There were not only dead horses, calves, hogs, dogs, and cats, exposed to the rays of the sun about the rivers. but there were butoan bodies still hidden beneath the debris, and they should be found and Christian burial afforded them. In the speaker's opinion it would be highly proper for the city authorities to call for 500 men.

want this movement to be localized, but to extend to THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY. offered the following:

Resolved. That a committee of citizens of Allegheny County be appointed to collect funds for the sufferers by the flood of Sunday night, July 26, 1874, with power to appoint as many sub-committees as may be necessary to do the work promptly.

Resolved. That three banks in Pittsburgh and three

banks in Allegheny be appointed as depositories, where any persons who wish can call and leave such sums as they desire to contribute without waiting to be called upon by the Committee.

Mayor Fleming did not care so much about committees and meetings as he did about practical benevolence. He then read a letter inclosing the first subscription of \$50 from Harris & Ewing of this city. [Applause.] Then Dr. O'Neill handed in his speech in the shape of a check for \$100. There was more applicate, and the Mayor said the meeting meant business at last and was moving in the right direction. Mr. Slagle's resolutions were then adopted. Mr. R. M. Kennedy then sent up his

Mr. Deau-Here is my cheek for \$250, and I'll make it \$500 if necessary. [Applause.] Then more money came rolling up. About \$1,000 was thus subscribed. Mr. Stagle then suggested that six depositories be named where money for the aid fund could be left in various portions of the two cities. The suggestion was placed n the form of a motion, and the following banks were

Workingman's Savings Bank, in Obiost., Allegheny; Real Estate Bank, in Federal-st.; the First National, Federal-st: Manchester Savings Bank, In First National, following depositories were obosen: German National Bank, corner of Wood-st, and Sixth-ave.; Union Na-tional, corner of Fourth-ave, and Market-st.; Anchor Savings, on Fifth-ave.; German-American Bank, on Pennsylvania-ave.

The Mayor then asked how the committees were to be appointed. He said they should consist of active, energetic and enterprising men, who would do their whole duty in the premises. Just at this point some more subscriptions came, and business was suspended. John A. Myler and Wm. Clanly were appointed a com-

mittee to solicit subscriptions among those present happy to detail two companies of the Eighteenth Division of the militia for duty, and said if necessary he would send over a regiment and take command him-[Appiause.] Mr. Myler moved that the Mayor of Allegheny be

asked to issue a proclamation for the suspension of all business during to-day when the funeral processions may be proceeding to the cemeteries, and the people of Allegheny also be asked to join in doing proper reverence to the occasion. Adopted. The Mayor at once saued the following:

issued the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 27, 1874.
By the great calamity which has befallen our offy almost 100 of our offizens have been swept suddenly into eternity by the great flood of Sunday last. At a public meeting of the citizens, it was resolved that the Mayor issue a proclamation asking all persons to suspend business to-day between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. In view of that fact, I most respectfully ask our people to suspend business between the hours noted to-day.

H. S. FLEMING, Mayor, a number of additional sub-

scriptions were announced. A discussion ensued as to the meeting to be held in Pittsburgh to-day, when Josiah Collen suggested that the Executive Committee of five with the Chairman of the Committee meet with the people of Pittaburgh as representing the sufferers in Pittaburgh, which was adopted. The Chair then announced the following Executive Committee:

Gen. Pearson has issued the following order:

HDQBS. OF THE EIGHTEENTH DIVISION, N. G. P., }

Special Order No. 12.—The following-named organizations are hereby ordered to report at the Central Armory,
Tuesday, July 28, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of doing
quard and other duty in Allegheny City. The troops
will report in full uniform. The Division staff will report premptly for duty: Fourteenth Regiment, Washington Infantry; Knapp's Battery. The above named
organizations will report promptly at the hour named.
By Order of Major Gen. A. L. Pearson.
E. A. MONTOCTH, Colonel and A. A. G.
The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned. A COMPLETE LIST OF THE DEAD BODIES THUS PAR

RECOVERED. PHITSBURGH, July 28.-Reporters have made a visit to the district devastated by the late inundadation, and have made a careful computation of the less of life in the Butcher's Run district as far as

ALLEGHENY CITY. The following is a complete list of the Allegheny dend, exclusive of Wood's Run:

Arnold, Archibald. Bolster, Angust. Conlon. Mary, and daughter. Fredericks, Mr., and child. Fuchs, J. F. Genzer, Conrad, and wife.

Geisler, Mr., and wife, Hear, Henry. Hafunger, Mr. Howe, Louisa. Hubert, Mr. wife, and one child.

Hamoard, Wm.

Knochels, George and Sophia, children of Jacob Kno

Leopold, Mrs. Henry and four children. Maltern Chas. Maltern Emma. Maltern, Harry. Maltern, C. Matzler, Jacob and wife.

Merdins, Caroline and Andrew, children of Joseph Merdins.

Kipouff, Judson. Kipouff, Julia. Cennappen, Mr., wife and four children. Schlotter, a baby.

Sherron, J. Stangun, Emma. Winkler, Mollie.

Britton, James.

Seven other bodies not identified. Total, 57. AT TEMPERANCEVILLE.

The latest from Temperanceville gives the subcoined list of 30 persons known to have been drowned. A large number of the bodies have been recovered. Britton, Ann

Britton, Willie. Horsley, Mrs. Mary. Horsley, William. Horsley, Thomas. Horsley, Lizzie. Hunter, Thomas, Hunter, Jane. Hunter, Agnes. Hunter, Mary. Hunter, John. Jones, George. Jones, Lizzio. Jones, Mrs. Lee. Elizabeth Jane. McVay, Patrick. McVay, Catherine. McVay, Sarab. McVay, Ellen. O'Connor, Joseph. O'Neill, Francis. O'Neill, Kitty. Semple, Mrs. Dorothy. Throop, Josiah.

Throop, Mrs. Beisie.

Throop, Emma. Total, 30.

Throop, Islah.

Throop, John.

Throop, Charles,

Run, making in all 96 bodies. DEFALCATION OF A BANK CASHIER.

Nine bodies have been recovered so far at Woods's

Boston, July 28.-Yesterday Daniel Needham, the National Bank E-miner, visited the Milford National Bank, when an examination resulted in pre-National Bank, when an examination resulted in pre-ferring charges against the cashier, A. G. Underwood, for dishonesty. The cashier was at once dismissed by the directors. Mr. Underwood always stood very high in the community, and was at one time a Bank Commis-sioner under the old State inw. He is about 70 years of are, and and been in the bank many years. He makes no defense except that his salary was small. The "irregularity" is the result of the appropriation by Underwood of commissions and fees that properly be-imiged to the bank, the extent of which, after a long series of years, is only in the neighborhood of \$1.500.

THE CONTROVERSY TAKEN INTO COURT CHARGE OF LIBEL BROUGHT BY A NEWSPAPER REPORTER-MR. TILTON ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON HIS HONOR-THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE -CONFLICTING STATEMENTS BY FRANK B. CAR-PENTER AND OLIVER JOHNSON.

Theodore Tilton was arrested vesterday afternoon on a charge of libel. The complainant is William Gayner, a reporter of The Brooklyn Argus The publications which are alleged to be libelous are (1) Articles II. and III. of Mr. Tilton's statement, embodying the gencriminal charges against Mr. Beecher, and (2), Mr. Tilton's recent card, in which he claimed that statements in regard to these criminal charges had been omitted from the official report of the cross-examination. Mr. Tilton was released after agreeing to appear before the Justice to-day. Frank B. Carpenter and Oliver Johnson have made important though conflicting statements. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, it is said, will testify before the Investigating Committee. Important testimony was given by a lady at the evening session.

ARREST OF THEODORE TILTON. CHARGE OF LIBEL LODGED AGAINST HIM-THE

COMPLAINANT AN ARGUS REPORTER-THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

The first steps have now been taken for inging the case of scandal against Henry Ward Beecher by Theodore Tilton into the courts. Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn applied to Judge Riley of the Third District Court for the arrest of Theodore Tilton on the ground of publishing a false and scandalous charge of adultery against Mr Beecker. Judge Riley granted the application, and at a p. m. issued the warrant for arrest. This was at once placed in the hands of Officer Thomas Shaughnessy of Judge Riley's Court, who proceede to the residence of Mr. Tilton in Livingston-st. The officer found Mr. Tilton in his library just preparing for a drive to Coney Island with some friends. Mr. Til ton, upon being informed of the officer's mission, rapidly glanced over the warrant of arrest. He flushed deeply for a moment, but remarked that he would be ready in a few minutes. He then inquired who Mr. Gaynor was, but the officer was unable to inform him. He then sat down at his desk and addressed a note to J. H. Bates, whom he was to accompany to Coney Island, went up stairs for five minutes, and then announced that he was ready to go. No information had at this time reached the streets that any warrant of arrest had been issued, and Mr. Tilton and the officer passed out almost unnoticed and letsurely walked to the courtroom in Adelphi-st. They arrived here about 51 p. m Hardly a half-dozen persons were present. Mr. Yates and Mr. Ray of the Brooklyn Argus spoke to Mr. Tilton, and informed him that Mr. Gaynor had consented to withdraw the charge if Mr. Tilton desired. The latter gentleman responded that he was the last one to any such thing, and that he was willing to meet any charges of libel. This settled the matter. The following

State of New York, Kings County, ss.: William J. Gaynor of No. 18 First-place of the Sixth Ward of the City of
Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on
the 20th day of July, 1874, at the said City of Brooklyn, in
the said County of Kings, Theodore Titton did falsely,
maticiously, and scandaionsly frame, make, write, compose, and publish in The Brooklyn Argus, a newspaper
published in the City of Brooklyn, in the said county, on
the 57th day of July, 1874, a certain false, scandalous,
and libelous writing of, concerning and against Heury
Ward Beecher of the City of Brooklyn in said county, to
the purport and effect following, to wit:

11. That for a period of about fiften years, extending bath before and
after this marking, an intimate friendishe scale between Tacodore
Tilion and the Rev. Heary Ward Beecher, which friendship was comented to such a degree that in consequence thereof the subsequent the THE FIRST AFFIDAVIT.

congininess and periody.

That amount wears ago the Rev. Henry Ward Beacher began, it is a far-marker continued, a far-making with Mrs. Elizabeth it Tation, whose native deliracy and extreme religious sensibility be often exseed to ber hashand a high admiration visiting her from time to
r, for years, until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinafter
tack, he exacted outh visits, during which period, by many towns and
tentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Titles, whereby, after
g moral resistance by her, and after repeated assume that her person maintaining with her theoreforward during the period herinafter stated the relation called criminal intercounce, this relation being
regarde: by her during that period as not criminal or morally group,
such had been the power of his arguments as a fergramm to satisfy her
resignous scripics against such violation of virtue and honor.

With the intention to scandinate and disgrace the said
Henry Ward Beecher, and bring him to contempt, infamy, and disgrace.

July 28, 1874.

THOMAS M. RILEY, Justice of the Peace.

THOMAS M. RILEY, Justice of the Pence.

THE SECOND AFFIDAVIT.

State of New-York, County of Kings, ss.: Walliam J.
Gaynor of No. 3s First-place of the sixth Ward of Brookiyn, being duly sworth, deposes and says, that on the
20th day of July, 1874, at the sam City of Brookiyn.
Theodore Thion did falsely, mallelously, and semdulonsly frame, make, write, compass, and publish in
The Brooklyn Engle, a newspaper published in the City
of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 7th day of July, a
certain false, scannalous, and likelous writing concerning and against Henry Ward Beecher of the City of
Brooklyn, of said county to the papport and effect following, to wit:

ing and against them? To the payport and effect following, to wit:

Brooklyin, of said county to the payport and effect following, to wit:

I respectably call public attention to the fact that, though the Pymouth Church Committee have this moraring published eight or ten common of the tracerant and saidory coverastion between Mr. Bescher's counsel and arrest in the committee reads, so the voluminous report strangely omits the most important part of my testimone, namely, that the cranicality which my sworn statement charged upon the Rev. Heary Wan bleedler and his exposes trains was confessed in me, not only by herself but Mr. Bescher, furthermore, that it was confessed by ner and him to Mr. Mounton's often as mediator for four year between Mr. Bescher an inc was based on the one sule fact of this precirating criminality between Mr. Bescher and Mrs. Titton. This satisfactional I made to the Committee with my dimensional plantness of speech. I furthermore stated to the Committee that Mr. Secher's abolicy to me, instead of growing out of any creminators with which Mrs. Woodhall was connected, was communicated to me by Mr. Bescher hearly six months before I ever met, have, or saw Mrs. Woodhall. The outlessed of bees facts from the Committee's central for an act to lay them before the public as a necessary part of its form as

No. 174 Livington at., Brookign, July 27, 1874. With intention to scandalize and disgrace the said Henry Ward Beecher and to bring him into contemps and infamy and disgrace, whereupon the deponent prays that the defendant may be apprehended and deaft with according to law July 25, 1874.

THOMAS M. RILEY, Justice of Peace.

THE WARRANT.

THE WARRANT.

State of New-York, County of Kings, City of Brooklyn, is. To any constants of said county or policeman of the City of Brooklyn, in said county.

Warreas, Complaint on eath has been made before the undersigned, Justice of the Peace of the City of Brooklyn, by William J. Gaynor, that on the 20th day of July 1873, at the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, Theodore Tilton did falsely, unallcously, and scandalously frame and make, write, compose, and publish in The Brooklyn Argus, a newspaper published in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, a certain false, scandalous, and locious writing of, concerning, and against Henry Ward Beecher of the City of Brooklyn, in said county, of the effect and purport that said Henry Ward Beecher had confessed to him, said Thion, and to one said Mr. Moulton, that he, said Beecher, had had crimival intercourse, or adultery, with one Elizabeth R. Tilton, all with intent to scandalize and disgrace said Henry Ward Beecher.

And it appearing upon the examination on onthe of

Beccher:
And it appearing upon the examination on eath, of said complaint before me, the said Justice, that the offense of fluel has been committed by Theodore Thion.

These are therefore, in the name of the People of the State of New York, to command you, the said constants

State of New York, to command you, the said constants or policeman, forthwith to apprenend the body of the said Theodore Titton, and bring him before me, at said city, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand at the said City of Brooklyn, this 28th day of July, 1874.

T. M. Riller,

Justice of the Peace of the City of Brooklyn.

NOT GUILTY.

Judge Riley now appeared from his private room, and when he called the name of Mr. Titton, the latte arose and responded. Judge Riley then read the affidavite upon which he had orde red the arrest, and asked Mr. Tilton what he had to say. Mr. Tilton replied that he was so inexpert in the language of the law that he was not able to answer without certain information from the Judge. The long statement referred to in the one affidavit "was published," he said, without his knowledge or consent." The card mentioned in the other was published " with his knowledge and consent." The facts in both he declared to be true and he was prepared to show their truth at any time. After an explanation from the Judge that according to Mr. Tilton's assertion, would be his proper reply, Mr. Titton answered "Not guilty." The Judge then asked when Mr. Tilton would be ready to answer the charges. "At any time," said Mr. Tifton. Judge Riley then said that he would release him upon his honor to appear to-day at 10 a. m. Meanwhile Mr. Bates had driven to the court-room. Mr. Tilton now entered his carriage and they drove to Coney Island, where they remained to supper. WHO THE COMPLAINANT IS.

The position which Mr. Gaynor assumes to hold is this: He acts upon his own motion in securing Mr. Tilton's arrest, in order to bring about some satisfactory result to the anwholesome controversy now going on. He became convinced that Mr. Mouiton, who is supposed to have the most important testimony, would not testify before the Committee of Plymouth Church. Other wit-

nesses there were, as he believed, who would decline to appear, or who would not be called before the Comittee. He therefore determined to do what various newspapers had suggested and what Mr. Tilton in pubhe interviews had declared to be the proper thing to be done-cause the latter's arrest, and throw the entir case out of the hands of the Committee and into the courts. Mr. Gaynor says that he has adopted a course epen to any citizen of Brooklyn, and he is certain it will result in an early settlement of the scan dal and be commended by all concerned as well as by the public. Mr. Gaynor came to Brooklyn from Boston six months ago, and has been connected a portion of the time with The Daily Argus, as reporter. Since the excitement began with the publication of the Bacon letter Mr. Gaynor has had considerable newspaper work to do in connection with the scandal, and became disgusted with the whole subject, and decided upon the step which

From other sources it is stated that the proprietor of The Argus was not informed of this action of his em-ployé until an "Extra" announcing the facts had been prepared by Mr. Maverick, the managing editor, who lately accepted the responsibility of publishing Mr. Tilton's statement. Upon hearing that this was the case and that the presses had just been set in motion, Mr. Barnes is said to have been greatly excited, and to have ordered that presses be stopped and no "Extra" issued. Mr. Gaynor, however, expresses himself determined to press the suit against Mr. Tilton, and expects that within a week the trial will begin; meanwhile a large number of witnesses will be summoned. It is under-stood that Mr. Gaynor will not lack for the means requisite to carry this case to its end, though from what sources he will draw he does not state.

A DISAVOWAL FROM MR. BARNES. The letter which follows was handed to Mr. Tilton upon his return from Coney Island about 11:30 o'clock

ast evening:

Mr. Theo. Tilton.—Dear Sir: I have just learned at 5 this p. m. that an effort has been made to procure your arrest. To my great surprise, I find that the combainant was a Mr. Gaynor, connected with The Argus as a reporter. Neither myself nor any other person on the paper knew this fact until now presented to us for publication. I deplore, regret, and denounce this unauthorized act of Mr. Gaynor, although he claims no exemption, for he did it entirely on his own responsibility. I hope that it has been known to you. Very respectfully, yours in haste.

Demas Barnes.

Mr. Tilton said in reply to questions that he knew nothing whatever of the proposed arrest until the officer presented the warrant. If it was a sincere act by some one earnestly desiring to learn the truth, or if it was instituted by Mr. Beecher or his friends, he was satisfied, but otherwise it was trifling to the highest degree. and little bentting the serious affair with which it has to do. Mr. Tilton also stated that he had sent a note to ex-Judge Morris asking to see him early in the morning. but he was uncertain whether or not the latter was in COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE-ROOM.

When the news of the arrest of Mr. Titon came to the ears of the members of the Investigating Committee and of their counsel and advisers, there were many expressions of surprise and of incredulity. When the oubters became convinced that the matter had really ome within the compass of a court, some of the members of the Committee refused to discuss the matter or to say whether they were at all disconcerted by the new phase of the controversy, or if their course would be changed at all by it. S. V. White said the Committee had a certain work to do, and would not be diverted from it. He hinted that the members of the Committee considered the arrest a transparent device.

Other persons closely connected with the Committee's work spoke plainly. B. F. Tracy said that the arrest was a fraud, a mere trick, a sham that would have no flect upon the Committee. Mr. Hill called it the merest farce, which could not dejude the public, as they wou see who was at the bottom of it. T. G. Shearman said it must be a device of Mr. Tilton, a new effort to keep himself constantly before the eye of the public. It would make no difference in the work of the Committee. The Committee had a certain work to do, as had Plymouth Church. That work would be done before there would be any question of resorting to the courts.

INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE. THE REV. DR. STORRS TO TESTIFY-INTENTIONS OF

MR. BEECHER AND MR. MOULTON-A LADY QUES-

The Committee are still keeping to their work with an evident determination to call forth all important witnesses. The examination of Mr. Titor elicited the fact that he had at one time an interview with the Rev. Dr. Storrs, at which he stated the substance of his complaint against Mr. Beecher. The Committee have concluded that the testimony of Dr. Storrs will be of value to them, and he is to be recalled from view has been had with bim since the close of the Congregational Council, and he is supposed to know much more than he has ever intimated about the subject.

It has been inferred for some days past, from bints dropped by members of the Committee and by others acquainted with their work, that they had not coneinded whether or not to invite Mr. Moulton to appear before them again. Until now they have said that he would "probably be invited." At their meeting on Monday evening it was determined that Mr Meniton should be summoned at once with the hope that he would respond this evening. Mr. Beecher, it is claimed, cannot properly testify until the whole charges, with the evidence, are filed against him. He does not remember the language of the letters which he has written during the past 12 years. He should have the benefit, it is claimed, of a knowledge of all the letters which are supposed to have force against

The talk about the District-Attorney's indicting Mr. Tilton is brought to a sudden and unexpected and by suit against him shall really be pushed.

Mr. Tilton's card of Monday served to disturb the Committee and the official stenographer not a little, and it is affirmed by Mr. Ellinwood and individual members of the Committee that the portion of the testimony which Mr. Tilton claims has been omitted, was not a part of the regular testimony, but of the informal conersation of which no report was taken.

The Investigating Committee met promptly last evenng at No. 34 Monroe-place, H. R. Claffin being absent Their session was protracted, although only one witness was examined-a lady. It was stated by those who are in the confidence of the Committee that her testimony was of the greatest importance, as she had a persona knowledge of essential matters in the case. It was ascertained that this was the first appearance of this lady before the Committee, and there was some reason for supposing that she came from without the city and bably spent the night at No. 34 Monroe-place, as she had | not left the houses long after the Committee

The Committee will meet again this evening. Mr Beecher has not yet received any summons to appear before them, and will wait till he is requested to do so.

FRANK B. CARPENTER'S STATEMENT. MORE HEARSAY TESTIMONY FROM ONE OF ME

TILTON'S FRIENDS-MR. BOWEN'S DENUNCIATIONS OF MR. BEECHER-THE LATTER REPUSES TO MEET MR. BOWEN-DU. BACON CONSULTED BY MR. TILTON. Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, has made

long statement of his connection with the Tilton scan-dal, a portion of which has been published in The Brooklyn Argus. It is entirely hearsay evidence, though con firmatory of other statements. It is, however, interesting in part, and the statements of fact are given below.

On Sunday, May 25, 1873, Mr. Beecher sent H. M. Cleveland, his confidential fuend and business partner, to my residence in Forty-fifth-st, with a horse and carriage. Mr. Cleveland told me that Mr. Beecher wished me to come immediately to Brooklyn. On our way to Brooklyn Mr. Cleveland said that Mr. Beecher had learned that Mr. Bowen had reasserted to me the charges against him which he had termerly made to Mr. charges against him which he had termerly made to Mr. Thion, but which he had retracted in a written covenant, in the possession of Mr. Claffic. Mr. Beccher had learned that Mr. Bowen had said to myself, and also in the presence of E. D. Holton, a citizen of Milwaukee in an interview at The Independent office, that he had not wish us to understand that he had made a retraction. Mr. Cleveland said Mr. Beccher wished me to confront Mr. Howen on these points. He also said that he triparine covenant was to be made poolic. Mr. Cleveland drave me to Mr. Moulton's house, in R msen-st. Mr. Beccher was not there, but Mr. Moulton said it was Mr. Beccher's wish that I should go to Mr. Bowen's house that evening in company with Mr. Claffia and himself and rupeat to them the substance of what Mr. Bowen had said to me. A few minutes later, Mr. Toton came to Mr. Moulton's WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PLACING OF THE NEW LOAN. NTRACTS FOR \$45,000,000 OF THE REMAINING PIVE PER CENT BONDS SIGNED-A CONDITIONAL BID FOR THE REMAINDER ALSO ACCEPTED-SECRE-TARY BRISTOW CONFIDENT OF THE SUCCESS OF HIS PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.-The contracts between the Secretary of the Treasury and the bankers, mentioned in last night's dispatches, were signed today, and at the expiration of 90 days, bonds to the amount of \$45,000,000 of the remaining 5 per cent loan will be transferred to them. The parties to the contract are August Belmont & Co., on behalf of Rothschild & Son and their associates, and J. & W. Seligman, on behalf of themselves and their associates. The bonds, under the law, inasmuch as they take the place of 6 per cents, to be retired, cannot be delivered in less than three months, during which time the same amount of 6 per cents will be retired. The price paid by the firms named was par, they receiving one-quarter of one per cent commission and paying all expenses. They, of course. receive no accrued interest. The same firms made a conditional bid for all of the loan that remains, namely, \$122,000,000] at the same rate, with six months option, and this the Secretary has also accepted, so that the remainder of the loan may be regarded as disposed of, at least, until the 1st of February next, when the option expires. Of course no other offers will be received by the Department during that time, and the only question is whether the buyers can keep the price of the bonds at such a figure that the purchase of the remainder will be

There were remaining of the original five hundred millions of five per cents \$177,000,000. Of this sum the firms named took \$45,000,000, and home bidders \$10,000,000, leaving, as above stated, \$122,000,000. A very large sum has been saved by the new Secretary in commissions. The law authorizing the issue of five per cents allows the Secretary to pay a commission of one-half of one per cent for negotiations, and when the larger part of the bonds were placed, which was done under the direction of Secretary Boutwell, the amount of commissions paid the Syndicate was the limit of one-half of one per cent and accrued interest, which amounted to a large sum. The present sale costs the Government nothing in advertising, and saves in addition accrued interest and one-quarter of one per cent. It is probable that \$25,000,000 of six per cents will be called in by the Secretary on the 1st of August, in which event interest on that amount will cease on Nov. 1.

The Secretary's policy in fixing the option at six months, instead of a year, as at first required by the bankers, was to leave the matter in such an attitude that Congress might legislate on the subject, with a clear understanding as to whether the bonds were to be disposed of or not. The six months option expires on Feb. 1, at which time the bankers will either have taken the \$122,000,000 remaining, or they will have declined. As Congress cannot adjourn before the 4th of March, a month is allowed for additional legislation. The Secretary has little doubt of the complete success of the pian, and says that he hopes, by next year, to be ready to float bonds of 44 and 4 per cent interest.

THE POSTAL CAR QUESTION.

THE THREAT TO DISCONTINUE TRANSPORTING POSTAL CARS MADE BY ONLY ONE RAILEOAD COMPANY-AN OPINION GIVEN THAT THE ROAD CAN BE FORCED TO PERFORM THE SERVICE. INY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The condition of the postal car question and the Post-Office Department is by no means in as critical an attitude as has been represented. Only one railroad—the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore-has given any notice of intention to discontinue the hauling of postal cars on its line, and the officers of the Department express the belief that no earnest intention exists to discontinue the service on that or any other railroads. It is, however, known that that company presents a pioneer case, and that if it succeeds in securing greater compensation for the work performed, other companies will assume a similar attitude. The Department itself, according to the Postmaster-General, is powerless to accord additional compensation for the service rendered, inasmuch as the rate is fixed by law.

The President of the Company named, many months ago, served notice on Mr. Creswell, the Postmaster-General, that unless the compensation for hauling the postal cars was increased they would be dropped from the trains of that road on the 1st of July. Mr. Creswell, in answer, asked that definite action be postponed until his successor should be appointed, and he having since left the Department, the President of the Company renews his demand, fixing the date for withdrawing the cars on the 1st of August.

The question was submitted to the Solicitor of the Department, and he has prepared an elaborate opinion, in which he holds that the postal car system, being for the benefit and convenience of the neonle, may be protected by the people, even to the extent of forcing the Company to continue the service; and, in case of refusal, to take control of the road and administer it by Government efficers. Postmaster-General Marshall has the subject under Postmaster-general plansman has the subject mater consideration, but it is not likely that any definite action, if taken at all, will be had before the qualification of Mr. Jewell. He is expected to arrive in New York about the 12th of Angust, and, it is thought, will assume his new office within a fortnight after his arrival.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE DELAWARE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION-DR. ISAAC JUMP NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR AND THE HON. J. R. LOFLAND FOR CONGRESS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Georgerown, Del., July 28 .- The Republican State Convention assembled in the Court-house in this town at 2:30 this afternoon, and was called to order by H. F. Pickels of Wilmington, Chairman of the State Central Committee. There was a full attendance of delegates from each county in the State. John D. Rodey of Sussex County was made temporary Chairman, and R. C. Fraim of Wilmington temporary Secretary. Committees were then appointed on Permanent Organization, on Credentials, and on Resolutions. After the delegates were duly accredited by the Committee on Credentials, the Committee on Permanent Organization

reported the following officers:
President, Juo. G. Baker; Vice-Presidents R. E. Smith,
R. H. Commins, and William P. Orr; Secretaries, R. C.
Fraim, William C. Davidson, and A. C. Pepper.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform favoring representation according to population, and a favoring representation according to population, and a Constitutional Convention to secure the same; a repeal of the tax on loan associations and of the Attachments law; in favor of a repeal of the present Tax-Collection law; of popular education without mixed schools; in favor of the passage by Congress of the law equalizing bounties; opposing the property qualification for office, and approving the course of Congressman Loftand.

The platform was adopted; after which Dr. Isaac Jamp and Lewis Thompsou were placed; in nomination for Governor. The former received 119 votes to 42 for the latter, and the nomination was made unanimous. The Hon. Jas. R. Loftand was renominated for Congress by acclaimation. The Convention, after the usual speechmaking, then adjourned.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

UTICA, July 28 .- The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythus, met at the Opers House here this afternoon. The business of the session was delayed somewhat by the non-arrival of the Grand Scribe, Fudger. A disper the non-arrival of the terand scripe, rough. A suspen-sation to organize the session was received by telegraph from New-York. The charter and dispensation are now on route to this city by express. About 246 delegates and proxies are in attendance. Degrees were conferred upon 69 Past Chancellors. Business will be proceeded upon 69 Past Chancellors. upon 60 Past Chancellors. Business will be proceeded with in carnest to morrow at \$\psi_a\$ in. There is considerable strife for the office of Grand Scribe. The officers will probably be elected to morrow afternoon. The Locke will remain here until Friday when the delegates will remain here until Friday when the delegates will make an excursion to Treaton Fans.